

The Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGSFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter Sovereigns, at the Polls.

New York Tribune.—The Abolitionists on Squatter Sovereignty.

Thus the swindling farce of popular sovereignty, devised by Cass in '48, and seized upon by Douglas, Atchison & Co. in '54, approaches consummation.—New York Tribune.

The New York Tribune is properly regarded as the leader of the abolitionists, the chief whose dictates the Emigrant Aid Societies of the East, and "our Governor" and his subordinates in Kansas are accustomed to obey. He writes the sentiments which they all entertain; he is not afraid to write them, in New York, though Reeder, and the little organs here would conceal them. Squatters can thus see how they are regarded by abolitionists. "Popular Sovereignty" is, in the opinion of Greeley, Reeder and the Abolitionists, a "swindling farce."!!

What say you squatters from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan? Is it a "farce" to say you are capable of self-government? Are you swindlers?

"The Congress, (House), soon to assemble, may be relied on, even should Gov. Reeder be bullied into acquiescence."

Thus Greeley continues, "Congress may be relied on" to do what? To make laws for you, to fix your destiny! Are you men from the non-slaveholding States, ready to admit that you are less competent to make laws for your own government, to decide what is for your own interest, than the citizens of New York or Pennsylvania. Is Horace Greeley, Eli Thayer, or any one of their band better fitted, more to be trusted in the management of your affairs than you yourself?

Pro-slavery men say that squatters in Kansas are as well qualified to make their own laws as are citizens of a State. They leave to the people wherever they be the right to determine their own matters.—They will not submit to those who are ignorant of their wants, strangers, with no interest at stake. What say you squatters from the non-slaveholding States? Will you govern yourselves, or let Greeley, Thayer and Goodrich govern you?

Cuba.—This government is humoring Cuba just like an indulgent mother does a sick child. We think it high time a different course of policy be pursued. If Spain does not make all apologies for the late insults offered our flag, and pay off all demands our citizens claim from her, we are decidedly in favor of forcing her to terms, and think that our first move should be a descent upon Cuba. We hope the President will act upon our suggestion. If he does, Kansas will help him out. We can spare two thousand men for the war.

STILL THEY COME.—More families from Missouri crossed at this point last week, destined for the interior of the Territory. We are glad to see that they go as permanent settlers, and most of them are very well fixed for living. Large quantities of stock are also being crossed here daily. We are glad to see the emigration coming from the quarter it does. While we are crowded by the presence of one yankee, we find an abundance of room for thousands of Missourians, or the hardy sons of any portion of the South. "Then come along, for Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF HIM?—We learn that a missionary from the Methodist Church North was sent to preach Abolitionism to the citizens of Kansas. When last seen, we believe, he was in this place at one of our doggeries, playing poker at five cents anti pass the knife. What has become of him? Has he gone back to his constituency, which he so well represented while here?

FELL CONSIDERABLY.—When the news of the Kansas election reached Boston, the hopes of the Thayer men, wilted like a stunning collar in a thunder shower.

The destruction of the press in Parkville, is looked upon in this neighborhood, as merely an eclipse of the Lumina-ry.

The Work of the Abolitionists Commenced.

A SOUTHERN CITIZEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

On Monday week last, at Leavenworth City, Malcolm Clark, formerly of Platte county, Mo., was murdered in cold blood by an abolitionist named McCrea. They were disputing, and while Mr. Clark was in the act of turning, probably to go away, McCrea drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. He died immediately. He did not speak one word after that fatal shot. The murderer escaped his pursuers, and succeeded in placing himself under the protection of the troops at the Fort. He will not live to be tried. An outraged people are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to deal out summary punishment to the offender. Hanging is a death entirely too good for such a villain! Let him be tortured and his friends hung! Hope is beyond his reach. Should the technicalities of the law permit the murderer for a while to hope, the fire of indignation which already exists in the hearts of our citizens will need no other fanning to dissipate such a vain conjecture on his part. He may live in hope, but die in despair he surely must.

Cut down in the prime of life, lies poor Malcolm Clark! He is lost to a devoted family, to his numerous friends; and in him, the pro-slavery party have lost one of her noblest defenders. Murdered without a cause, and by an abolitionist! The thought is sufficient to harrow up a spirit of resentment in the breast of every Southern man, which should tell in the ranks of the Abolitionists.

Poor Clark! Who is there that knew him who does not lament his loss? A man in the broadest acceptance of the term; generous to a fault. No man ever solicited his assistance, but he received it. Brave among the brave, he knew not cowardice; a cowardly thought never reached his brain. Honest on all occasions, in every transaction. Possessed of energy, with a quick eye and ready arm, and a devout worshiper of the South and her institutions,—a bitter opponent of her enemies, a faithful friend, an indulgent father, an industrious man, and a good citizen.—In a word, he was "a noble specimen of God's masterly creation."

Thus fell by an assassin's hand, a noble man! What, we ask, can repay his loss? The blood of the Murderer will not satisfy us! That would be placing too little an estimate on the life of our deceased friend.

"Blood for Blood"—but for each drop spilled, we shall require one hundred fold! For every honest man that is slain, let a score of abolitionists suffer. We call for a settlement of this affair—let us make examples of such outlaws, and their sympathizers, until our fair Territory is rid of such curses—until honest men can walk the streets of our towns, without the fear of being attacked by Northern cut-throats and hired assassins; until our homes and fire-sides can be made secure from the torch of the incendiary, and our slaves be permitted to remain with us in quietude and contentment. As long as one Abolitionist remains in the Territory, such occurrences will be numerous, both here and in Missouri. Let us begin to purge ourselves of all Abolition emissaries who occupy our dominion, and give distinct notice that all who do not leave immediately, for the East, WILL LEAVE FOR ETERNITY!

TOWN PROPERTY.—During last week, quite a business was done in lot selling. Some ten or twelve were disposed of to persons who contemplate building. A small house and lot was also sold for the round sum of \$800. So it goes! Those who have money invested in houses, can get large rents, or a very liberal price for the same. Persons coming here to live must come prepared to build, as there are no vacant houses in the place.

HO! FOR OREGON!—A number of wagons and teams crossed at this point on Wednesday last, for the Territory of Oregon. With them are families from Platte county, Mo., who, after out-fitting at this place, will start for their destination. Several California emigrants are now sojourning in Atchison, waiting for the grass to grow sufficiently for their stock to live on, when they, too, will start for the "promised land."

We are indebted to the post master at Waverly, Mo., Mr. B. F. Gordon, for an addition to our subscription list in that place. This is the second lot of cash subscribers forwarded by Mr. Gordon, for which he has our warmest thanks. He is all right on the "goose question," and desires to see Southern papers in the Territory succeed.

The steam ferry boat, Emma Cole, which passed up the river some time ago, struck a snag and sunk in very deep water, a short distance above St. Joseph, last week. She will prove a total loss.

High.—Flour is retailing in this place at fourteen dollars per barrel, and scarce at that.

Dr. E. S. Clardy, our Agent at Parkville Mo., has our thanks for a list of new subscribers from that place.

Mr. W. L. Boyer, of Arrow Rock, has again placed us in his debt by sending additions to our subscription list at that place.

The Panama Railroad.—The March earnings of this road were about \$12,000.

Squatter Meeting.

[The following would have appeared sooner had it come under our eye. The Herald in which it was first published, we do not receive, hence the delay.]

At a meeting of the Squatters on Saturday 10th March, in Leavenworth, after much discussion, upon two Reports of a Committee, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That on and after the first day of May next, we will take the Pre-emption Law as our sole guide and rule of action in relation to claims in the Delaware District, and our squatter courts are hereby instructed to act accordingly.

Resolved, That where the existing laws and regulations of this Association, shall clash or differ with the pre-emption law they are so far declared to be void and of no effect. And be it further

Resolved, That we tender our grateful acknowledgments to Hon. J. Whitfield, and other distinguished friends, both in and out of Congress, for their able and indefatigable exertions in our behalf, which have greatly strengthened our cause and shown our just claims to consideration at the hands of Government.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Kansas Herald, Squatter Sovereign, Kansas Pioneer and such Missouri journals as feel friendly to the Squatter cause.

R. R. REES, Chairman.
W. H. ADAMS, Sec'y.

ABOLITIONISTS IN THE RIVER.—A citizen of this place, while on a visit below Independence, last week, informs us that he assisted in putting a couple of our Yankee friends in the Missouri, at that point. It seems that these rascals drove off cattle belonging to a Kentuckian, for the express purpose, as they state, of giving him trouble to hunt them up. They further intimated, that they intended to play their Yankee tricks on all Southerners, when opportunity presented itself. The citizens of the neighborhood, supposing their blood to be too hot, thought advisable to try what virtue there was in a cold bath, and selected the Missouri River as the bathing tub. We are told that when they came out of the water, they were wiser, and if not better, larger men than when first entering. They left the spot, full in the belief, that "Jordan is a hard road to travel!"

A NEW PAPER IN PARKVILLE.—By a note from our old friend, T. H. Starnes, Esq., we learn that he has associated with him Mr. F. M. McDonald, and will soon commence the publication of a Pro-Slavery paper, in the "decidedly fast town" of Parkville, Mo. The paper will bear the name of "The Southern Democrat," and will be mailed to subscribers at the low price of \$2.00, per annum. We can endorse both of the above named gentlemen as being "sound on the Goose," and in every way deserving the liberal support which we have no doubt will be extended to them. Success to you gentlemen, and the noble cause in which you have embarked.

THE GOLDEN STATE.—Last week we referred to this popular Boat. We again call attention of shippers, and travellers, to her card to be found in to-day's paper.—She runs the Missouri as an INDEPENDENT Packet; controlled by no combination, but anxious to please all her patrons. We would suggest the propriety of the Merchants, when bestowing their favors, to give preference to such boats as keep out of this monopoly. We think that would do more towards breaking it up, than all the resolutions they can pass. Encourage the Golden State, and a host of other boats will follow her example.

NEW STORE IN WESTON.—Conwell & Spencer, late of Brunswick Mo., have opened in Weston, Mo., one of the finest Stock of Goods we have ever seen. We took particular pains to look through their Store, and we saw many articles for sale there, used by the Squatter. Conwell & Spencer are both gentlemanly men, and are selling goods at such low figures, that they have secured a very heavy trade.—We hope our friends on this side of the river, and in Platte and adjoining counties will give them a call, when in want of goods. It will pay you to do so.

We are indebted to the steamer Martha Jewett for late St. Louis papers. The Martha put off a quantity of freight at this point, among which was a house ready for putting together. It will be occupied by Dr. Ewell, late of Parkville, as a drug store.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if it is not inhuman, and contrary to the Maine liquor law, for the allies to insist on the Czar's taking four pints! "Only, think, the poor man has to take two quarts at once! I don't wonder that he has resisted and fit so long about it!"

Snakes.—These reptiles seem to grow to a considerable size in this section of the country. On Sunday week, one was killed near our office, measuring six feet and eleven inches in length, and about seven inches in circumference. He was considered by the old settlers as a small specimen.

The Steamer New Lucy, which arrived at our landing on Friday evening, put off another lot of Emigrants. Our streets are literally crowded with human beings, most of which are making preparations for an immediate departure across the Plains.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Joseph Cycle and Gazette, and we request all other papers who feel an interest in this matter, and who believe our complaints just, to publish the same.

On motion the following persons were appointed delegates to attend the convention at Kansas.

Steamboat Monopoly.

The merchants on the Missouri River are taking into consideration the monopoly that is being carried on at this time by our River Boats. We publish by request the proceedings of the merchants and others at St. Joseph. Other places have held meetings and passed similar resolutions.

Public Meeting of Merchants, Shippers and others, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the merchants, shippers and others interested in the carrying trade on the Missouri River, was held at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday the 21st instant, to take into consideration the present combination existing among the Steamboats engaged in the carrying trade on the Missouri River.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. B. C. Powell to the chair, and appointing John Curd secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hull, the chair appointed a committee of four to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the present Steamboat monopoly, and to report at an adjourned meeting on Monday evening next. The chairman appointed Messrs. Bassett, Kay, Saxton and Curd, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned to Monday evening.

MONDAY EVENING, April 23.
The meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

The following report was made by J. Bassett, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

REPORT.
The committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to submit the following report:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this meeting that there exists at this time a coalition between a portion, if not all, of the various owners of steamboats engaged in the Missouri river trade; that the result of said coalition is producing high, and as we believe, exorbitant charges on freight of all kinds; that we know of no reason to justify the formation of such a combination, as the people of St. Joseph, Weston, Lexington, and those residing in other towns on the Missouri river, have uniformly patronized the regular Missouri river boats, to the exclusion of all foreign and transient steamers. We therefore deem it ungenerous, ungrateful and unjust on the part of the owners of said boats to form a combination destructive of the ordinary competition in the price of freight, and injurious to the business of our towns and cities. That although the mercantile community are the first to suffer from this state of things, yet in the end all classes in this section of country will be compelled to pay greatly enhanced prices for merchandise and other goods shipped up the Missouri river. It therefore becomes not only the duty of merchants to complain of these wrongs, but farmers, mechanics, and indeed all classes should take an interest in this matter, and if possible protect themselves from the evil consequences which are likely to ensue.—In view of the premises your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That if there exists, as we fully believe, a combination to force the citizens of this section of country to pay to boats higher rates of freight than have been paid in past seasons, we deem it right and expedient to take immediate steps to avoid the evil, and adopt measures to counteract, if possible, the wrongs we may otherwise suffer.

Resolved, That whilst we admit that the regular Missouri river boats are in general better officered and better commanded than those in any other river trade, yet we will not submit to the supposed combination existing among the owners of said boats, by which certain men in St. Louis regulate the price of freights to and from this city.

Resolved, That in tamely acquiescing to such a supposed scheme to accumulate wealth, we should regard ourselves as wanting in that honorable resentment that all men should feel against those who attempt to extort prices by means of a combination, that ordinary competition, and former rates of charge, will never justify.

Resolved, That common experience has fully established the fact everywhere, that extensive coalitions, operating in the great channels of trade to enhance prices and destroy competition, are productive of the vilest evils, and although those engaging therein often realize temporary prosperity, yet, in the end, they generally become victims to their own unjust machinations, bankrupting themselves as well as injuring and depressing the business of an entire community.

Resolved, That in order to mature a plan to fully protect ourselves, we recommend that a convention of all interested business men, be held at Kansas on the 10th day of May next, and we urgently request the citizens of Savannah, Weston, Leavenworth, Liberty, Kansas, Independence, Platte City, Plattsburg, Richmond, and such other towns and cities as feel interested upon this subject, to appoint delegates who will not fail to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Joseph Cycle and Gazette, and we request all other papers who feel an interest in this matter, and who believe our complaints just, to publish the same.

On motion the following persons were appointed delegates to attend the convention at Kansas.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mannet Pinto.

The annals of history do not contain a more horrible case of Judicial murder than that of Manuel Pinto, recently garrotted at Havana. The bloody execution of the Duke d'Enghien, by Napoleon's order, and the heartless fate of Marshal Ney, fall below it in black atrocity. The facts are now pretty well ascertained. The auditor of war, whose assent to the sentence of capital punishment is demanded by the laws of the Island, positively refused to sign the warrant, on the ground that no sufficient case had been made out against Pinto. The chief, if not the sole witness, was a vile wretch who had been previously condemned for felony and pardoned, and became now the tool of the Captain-General in his bloody purpose against his former friend and Secretary. The refusal of the auditor of war seemed only to have incited Concha the more, and, contrary to all law, precedent or humanity, he instituted an arbitrary court of four, which should revise and overrule this decision. But, so flagrant was the wrong, that even this court were equally divided, when Concha, bent on the life of his victim, and incensed at the protection which law and mercy threw around him, decided himself the question, and ordered Pinto's execution in twenty hours. He met his fate calmly and bravely, protesting his innocence with his dying breath. Such are briefly the facts of this foul murder.

It is asserted, and not without plausible justification, that Pinto, in his relations as Secretary of Concha, was possessed of evidence going to show that Concha himself had meditated treason against the Spanish government, and the establishment of a dictatorship over Cuba. To Concha's guilty soul he was therefore in a continual dread. Hence the resort to such proceedings against him, and the fiendish malignity which he pursued him to his death.—He was determined to rid himself of the witnesses to his crime at all hazards, and without regard to law or right.

It is not for us to intermeddle with the dealings of their governments with their subjects. Still less do we advertise ourselves as the champions of the oppressed in all quarters of the globe. It is enough if we protect our own soil from tyranny and cruelty. But there are acts which strike a chord of common sympathy—acts so luminous in their enormity and their outrage upon humanity, that we would indeed be unworthy of the name of men, if we passed by them unnoticed. Such was the murder of Manuel Pinto. And a people among whom such things can be done, openly and with impunity, are entitled to the sympathy of every brave and generous heart. It is unfortunate for Spain, that her official dares to so act, at this time, when all over the country the fate of Cuba is regarded with still deepening interest—when the Government is compelled to practice the sternest vigilance to prevent the attempts of bold adventures when our relations with Spain in regard to this very Island have become angry and threatening—at such a time, a fact like this is well calculated to serve, the thread which suspends the sword. The best and soberest may be unable to repress their indignation; and thus by the promptings of a common nature, give encouragement to the enterprise.

COTTON FACTORIES IN GEORGIA.—There are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories in "the full tide of successful experiment." The degree of success they have attained, may be inferred from the following statement of the Macon Manufacturing Company: During the last six months its clear profits have been at the rate of seventeen per cent per annum on the amount of the stock. It has declared a dividend of ten per cent, and has accumulated during the last eighteen months, over the dividends, a reserve fund of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

HOT-WATER.—The abolitionists in Missouri are in hot water. In the principle towns, the pro-slavery men have held meetings, taken into consideration the course pursued by these fanatics, and have concluded they could get along just as well without them. Consequently, a great many have received their orders to leave the country immediately, while others have already started for the "land of paupers." Sensible conclusion those Missourians have come to! Why didn't they adopt this plan sooner?

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The effect of the competition now existing between the rival lines to California, has been to reduce the passage, so that instead of \$150 for a steerage passage, only \$75 is now charged; \$175 for first cabin, and \$125 for second cabin.

GAME.—Game of many kinds is plenty at this time in the neighborhood of Atchison. Several flocks of wild Turkeys, and a number of Deer have been seen within the past few days.

GROWING.—The grass on the prairies is in fine order. Stock in this neighborhood are doing well without grain. They are in fact, getting quite fat.

GEN. WHITFIELD, our able delegate to Congress has again placed us under obligations for valuable public documents.

The Steamers Golden State and Edinburg have placed us under obligations for late St. Louis papers.

The St. Louis Intelligencer and Democrat denounce in bitter terms the citizens of Platte Co., for throwing the Dog-Star alias Luminary, in the Missouri.

If a slave had escaped, and in the endeavor to re-capture him, the owner had been killed, by a mob, in some free State, neither of these pious papers, which in this instance have evinced so much holy horror of mob violence, would have ever uttered a word of censure. It is only when those, entertaining kindred sentiments with themselves, suffer by mob violence, that they are found to speak against mobs.—Brunswick.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, "Peace in Europe, just now, would be acceptable to this country for one especial reason; we could import breadstuffs, beef, and potatoes, and escape a famine. Instead of supplying other countries, we must find a land of Egypt upon which to depend for sustenance ourselves."

The Ohio State Journal says that Congress has, by a resolution, restored to Mrs. Hinton the property she lost by the conduct of her husband, Otho Hinton.—This certainly will be good news to her and her children. Hinton, it will be remembered, was detected in a series of mail robberies, was imprisoned, and finally released on large bail. His property was taken as indemnity for the forfeiture of his recognisance. It is now returned to the family.

The Secretary of the Navy publishes a system of regulations for the enlistment of apprentice boys for the navy of the United States, under the act of 1837. The object is to enlist boys from fourteen years of age until they are twenty-one, train them thoroughly in the duties of practical seamanship, and so raise a body of intelligent, educated, efficient American sailors.

The enormous quantity of forty-seven million gallons of whiskey, rum and brandy, and thirty-five million gallons of strong beer were made in the United States during the last year—being more than three gallons apiece to every man, woman and child in the country.

NEW YORK, April 23.

It is stated that two recruiting offices in this city and one in Albany are to be opened to-day for the enrollment of names for the Worth Legion, in view of the probability of a rupture with Spain. The officers mostly belong to the New York Volunteers, who served in Mexico.

A revival of religion has been going on in several of the churches of Roundville, Mo., for some weeks past. Thirty-five have joined the Methodist Church, about thirty-one or two the Baptist, and between thirty and forty the Presbyterian.

The newly elected Mayor of St. Louis declares his determination to be guided, in the appointment of subordinate officers, by the principles of the party that elected him, and to appoint native born Americans, only, to posts of honor and responsibility.

A couple of boys were playing with a loaded pistol in St. Louis, the other day, when the pistol was discharged, and one of the boys was so badly injured thereby as to cause his death soon after.

A STEP FORWARD.—By a law recently passed in Michigan, a married woman may receive, buy, sell, devise, mortgage, &c., her real and personal property, without the consent of her husband, and also sue and be sued, without joining the husband in the suit in either case.

NEW YORK HOTELS.—The leading hotels in New York, have decided, in view of the liquor law, to raise the price of food to three dollars per day. The new system has already gone into operation.

Official despatches to the government at Washington from Captain Page, of the United States Water Witch, fully confirm the accounts heretofore received, relative to the firing into that steamer from a Paraguayan fort.

Mr. Metcalf's majority for governor, in New Hampshire, according to the Concord Patriot, is 642, with Randolph and Wentworth's Location to be heard from, which will probably reduce Metcalf's majority some thirty or forty votes more.

Filibusters are very offensive to our English friends, when not employed on their side. It was wicked to enlist men to fight in Cuba, but all right if they will only go to the Crimea, says the Providence Post.

At St. Louis, on the 7th, tanners and shippers were paying from \$7 50 to \$8 50 per 100 lbs. for good beef cattle; and Sheep commanded from \$2 50 to \$4 50 per head.

During the week ending with April 7th, there was landed at Kansas City, from different boats, 1125 passengers, chiefly emigrants to Kansas Territory.

The earnings of the New York and Erie Railroad for the month of March 1855, were \$492,157 07, being an increase of about \$55,000 over the receipts of the same month last year.

Several new subscribers from Old Kemuck received this week. Her people are looking anxiously to visit Kansas.